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All kinds of photographic  
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# The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.  
(PUBLISHED EVERY  
MAIL DAY.)  
Contains the Week's News  
of Hongkong and the  
Far East.  
Prices (including Postage) to any  
part of the world \$12.  
per annum.

No. 18,858.

號八廿月五年七十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MAY 28 1917.

巳丁大歲年六國民華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

THORNE'S

**OLD VAT**  
**No. 4**  
**SCOTCH WHISKY.**

SOLE AGENTS:

**A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.**  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
HONGKONG.  
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BUSINESS NOTICES.

**STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS**

8,000 Tons, 4,000 Horse Power now Built.  
Steel Building Work of every Description.  
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.

INJECTORS AND STEAM PUMPS.

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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.  
KOWLOON BAY.

**DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.**

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS



TELEPHONE 482.  
COME AND INSPECT  
**BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.**

**BEWARE OF MOSQUITOES!**  
**MOSCATINE.**

The infallible insect repeller.

PRICE 50 cents, \$1.00 and \$2.50 Per Bottle.

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32, Queen's Road Central.

**THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.**

Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

**PURE Manila ROPE**

STRAID	CABLE LAD	4 STRAND
3" to 15"	5" to 15"	3" to 10"
CIRCUMFERENCE	CIRCUMFERENCE	CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

**Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers.**

Hongkong, April 11, 1912.



BY APPOINTMENT

**WATSON'S**  
**PYERIS.**

REGISTERED.

An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half  
the price. Blends Perfectly with Spirits,  
especially Whisky.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing.  
Drink deep or touch not the Pyrean Spring.  
There shallow draughts intoxicate the Brain  
And drinking deeply sobers us again."—Pope.

Pints 90 Cts. Per Doz.

Splits 60 " " "



**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.**

STERILIZED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

Telephone 438.

**THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.**

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON  
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have  
over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft  
of 200 feet long.

Works Office, 48, CONNOR ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 409.  
Shed Office, 38, SHIPYARD, KOWLOON, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 9.  
Estimates furnished on application.

Established April 1, 1912

WONG PING Y. A. Manager

BUSINESS NOTICES

**TAIKOO DOCKYARD.**  
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES.  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—  
—OF HONGKONG LTD.—  
—TELEGRAPHIC ADD.—  
"TAIKOO DOCK"  
—AGENTS—  
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**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.**

**PORTLAND CEMENT**

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.**

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**THE HONGKONG HOTEL**

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**GRILL ROOM**

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**PEAK HOTEL.**

ADAMABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies  
rooms, Roof Garden.

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P. O. PEUSTER,  
Manager.

**TO THOSE GOING HOME**

Keep in touch with local happenings—  
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**"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"**

All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.

ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE  
IT WHILE AT HOME.

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CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE

**CHINA MAIL OFFICE.**

**THE WAR.**

**LATEST TELEGRAMS.**

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

**LATEST COMMUNIQUE.**

**THE ITALIAN FRONT.**

ITALIANS INRESISTIBLY ADVANCING TO THE SEA.

Rome, May 27.

The Italians are now making direct contact with the forces on the western slopes of Hermada. They have taken important material, a large number of prisoners and have silenced the Austrian artillery which is now withdrawing in order to avoid capture.

The battle continues most intensely on the whole of the Carso and Isonzo fronts.

The Italians are advancing slowly but resolutely, from Monte Kuk to the sea.

**FURTHER BRILLIANT SUCCESSSES.**

London, May 27.

An Italian official report states:—We have extended our positions on the south part of the plateau.

On the fourth day of the furious battle in Carso we not only maintained our positions but captured the other sector.

There has been artillery activity the whole day on the whole line.

A brilliant assault we reached a point beyond the Monteleone-Duino railway, north-west of San Giovanni, carried Hill 145 south-west of Medeuza, captured a field battery of ten guns with ammunition and 812 prisoners, of whom 34 are officers.

Northward of Jamiano there has been a series of violent attacks and counter-attacks. We reached and passed Castagnavizza, but concentrated enemy artillery compelled us to evacuate it.

We maintained our hold on the western boundary.

We brilliantly carried the heights at the head of the Pallio Valley in the Plava sector, took 438 prisoners, a gun and two trench mortars.

**BRITISH NAVAL FORCE ASSISTS ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.**

Rome, May 25.

It is semi-officially announced that with the object of assisting the offensive at Carso, British monitors with naval forces and Italian aeroplanes made a prolonged and effective attack with heavy guns from the Gulf of Trieste in the rear of the enemy's lines, especially on the great air station depots, and other important military objects near Procetto. The enemy's repeated air attacks only resulted in our aviators bringing down two of his aeroplanes. Italian warships rescued four aviators, despite the fire from enemy batteries. All our naval and aerial units participating in the attack returned to their bases without the slightest damage. No enemy flag was seen at sea except those on the seaplanes brought down.

**GOOD WORK BY FRENCH AIR SQUADRONS.**

London, May 27.

A French communiqué reports:—A German attempt to the north of Laifaux Mill failed under our fire. Four German aeroplanes were brought down.

Our air squadrons dropped three tons of bombs on military establishments and factories, causing several fires, one of which was very violent. They also heavily bombed the aerodromes at Colmar and Sissonne and an organisation in the region of Laon.

**THE BRITISH FRONT.**

London, May 26.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We successfully carried out a raid last night to the north-west of St. Quentin.

We repulsed a hostile attack to the east of Loos.

The enemy artillery is again active to the south of the Scarpe.

**THE RUSSIAN ARMY.**

**STRIKING MESSAGE BY WAR MINISTER.**

Petrograd, May 27.

M. Kerensky, the Minister of War, in a striking message to the Forces mainly insisting on the need for iron discipline, declares that if soldiers and sailors do not defend the country their names will be cursed. They must rid the country of the violators and usurpers of the world.

An "Order of the Day" stipulates that soldiers cannot be punished without trial, but commanders have the right to employ armed force against insubordination in war time.

**THE AIR RAID ON A BRITISH TOWN.**

**LATEST DETAILS.**

London, May 26.

Later accounts state that the air raiders appeared over the coast town, which was the principal sufferer, from inland. The first bomb crashed down into a thoroughfare in the lower quarter which was crowded with shoppers, including a "potato queue" of women and children. It caused more casualties than numerous other bombs. When the column of black smoke had dispersed, the street, for 200 yards, resembled a shambles of dead and dying human beings and disembowelled horses. The shops of a greengrocer, a butcher and a draper were here demolished. It is feared that there may still be victims under the debris. At another place a bomb made an enormous hole in the roadway, smashing to atoms a number of cabs and killing the horses, but the drivers, who were momentarily absent, escaped. A girls' school and an hotel were demolished, but the former was temporarily rentless and there were no victims.

Eye-witnesses describe the perfect formation maintained by the air squadrons during the quarter of an hour's visit. There was no panic, the people rushing into the streets to see the spectacle.

Complaints have been made that a number of German shop keepers are still allowed in this particular town.

**GERMAN AIR-RAIDS ON DANUBE TOWNS.**

Petrograd, May 26.

There have been several raids by German aircraft recently, on towns on the Danube.

There have been many casualties, especially at Ismail.

**RUSSIA AND THE DARDANELLES.**

Paris, May 27.

A telegram from Petrograd states that M. Milukoff, in a speech, said that the essential point was not whether the Dardanelles should be Russian or neutral, but whether they should be Russian or German. The Allies recognised Russia's right to the Dardanelles, not merely to favour Russia, but to ensure that the Straits should not fall into the hands of Germany.

**SWEDISH SHIPS CAPTURED BY GERMAN SUBMARINE.**

Petrograd, May 26.

A German submarine has captured five Swedish ships in the Gulf of Bothnia, in two days.

Stockholm, May 26.

Six Swedish steamers, on a voyage to Finland, were sunk and three were captured, in the Baltic and taken to Swinemunde.

(Continued on Page 6.)

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCHANT INSURANCE CO.**

IN WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF  
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LTD.,  
and  
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS  
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914,  
£23,970,367.

I—Authorized Capital £9,000,000.

Subscribed Capital £4,500,000.

Paid-up Capital £2,497,500.

II—Fire Funds £3,337,047.

III—Life & Annuity Funds £7,567,690.

Sinking Fund Account £138,250.

£23,970,367.

Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,456.

Life and Annuity Branches £2,141,795.

Revenue Marine Department £37,259.

Other Receipts £78,940.

£5,539,228.

The Accumulative Funds of the various  
Branches are separately invested, and, by  
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet  
the claims under the respective Depart-  
ments of the Company's Policies.

**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.**

Agents.



## INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER  
OF COMMERCE.

## NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Members will be held on TUESDAY, 28th May, 1917 at 4 o'clock p.m. in the Chamber Room, Chamber of Commerce Building, 3 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong, for the purpose of nominating a Representative of the Chamber on the Legislative Council during the absence on leave of the Honourable Mr. P. H. Hui.

Notice in writing of the names of Candidates and of their proposals and secondaries to be lodged with the Secretary at least 48 hours before the time appointed for the holding of the General Meeting.

By Order,  
A. H. LOWE,  
Selling Secretary.

N.B.—In view of the Whitsuntide holidays, nominations will be received up to 10 a.m. on Tuesday, 29th instant.  
Hong Kong, May 24, 1917. 1828

## HONGKONG CLUB.

## NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Hong Kong Club will be held in the Club House on WEDNESDAY, the 30th May, 1917, at 5.15 p.m.

BUSINESS.—As set forth in the notice posted in the Hall of the Club.

By Order,

E. DES VREUX,  
Secretary.

Hong Kong, May 22, 1917. 1825

## NOTICE.

WE have from the 1st day of May opened our Office at Shumson Canton, under the style of HOOG & KARANTIA LIMITED, where we shall carry on business as Import and Export and General Merchants. Raw and Waste Silk and also Oriental Products.

ARTHUR VINIAN HOOG,

NOSSERWAN ROMANJEE,

KARANTIA.

Hong Kong, May 19, 1917. 1818

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY  
LOAN 1917.

SUBSCRIPTION to the LIBERTY LOAN is opened at THE RUSSIAN ASIATIC BANK, Hong Kong, from date to 30th June, 1917.

The price of issue is 85%.

The loan is free of Income Tax and other taxes.

The loan is issued for 55 years and will be redeemable at par by yearly drawings beginning in December, 1922.

The loan may be reimbursed at par after the 30th March, 1927.

Coupons are payable half yearly on the 29th March and the 29th September.

Interest on the loan runs from the 29th March, 1917—interest from that date to be added to the price of issue.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.

Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and Bonds will be forwarded free of postal expenses. The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.

G. TISDALL,

Manager.

Hong Kong, May 3, 1917. 1767

## "REGAL" RECORDS.

## FAMOUS SCOTCH SONGS.

6579 "Draw The Sword Scotland"

(Sound the Horn)

6581 "The Piper O'Dundee"

A Man's A Man For A' That

6583 "When The Kye Comes Home"

My Love, She's But A Lassie Yet

6585 "O'A' The Airts The Win' Can Blaw"

Scotland Yet

6587 "Jessie, The Flower O' Dunblane"

My Nannie's Awa'

THE ANDERSON MUSIC  
CO., LTD.

6, Des Vaux Road. TEL. 1392.

## PATELL &amp; CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE

EXPORTERS,

SILK MERCHANTS,

COMMISSION AGENTS.

## Agencies in

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SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.

## Branches—

CANTON,

SHANGHAI,

YOKOHAMA,

BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE: King's Buildings,

HONGKONG.

## INTIMATIONS

## WANTED.

A YOUNG GIRL offers her SERVICES as NURSE for one or two small Children. (Peak District preferred).

Apply— "NURSE"

C/o "China Mail" Office.

Hong Kong, May 1, 1917. 1753

## EAGLE INSURANCE CO.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

Established 1867.

AS AGENTS for the above Company, we are prepared to issue Fire Insurance Policies covering approved risks on favourable terms.

BANKER &amp; Co.,

Agents.

Hong Kong, May 26, 1917. 1848

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## CORNEB, BEEF

AND

## CORNEB, PORK.

PUT UP IN KIDS AND BARRELS

FOR

EXPORT OR STEAMERS USE.

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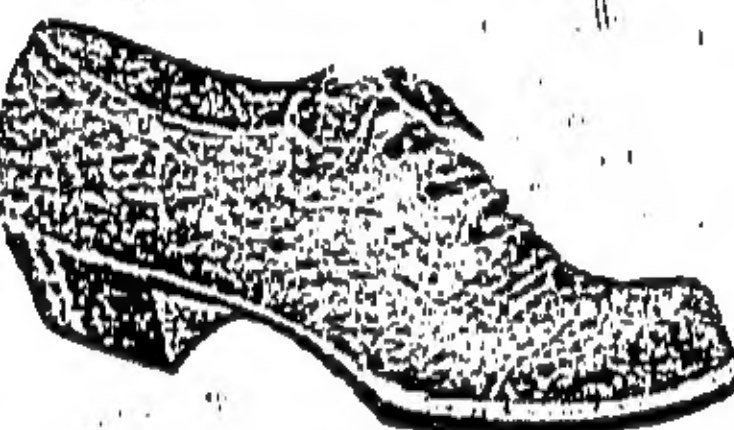
## JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

## MADE

TO

## ORDER



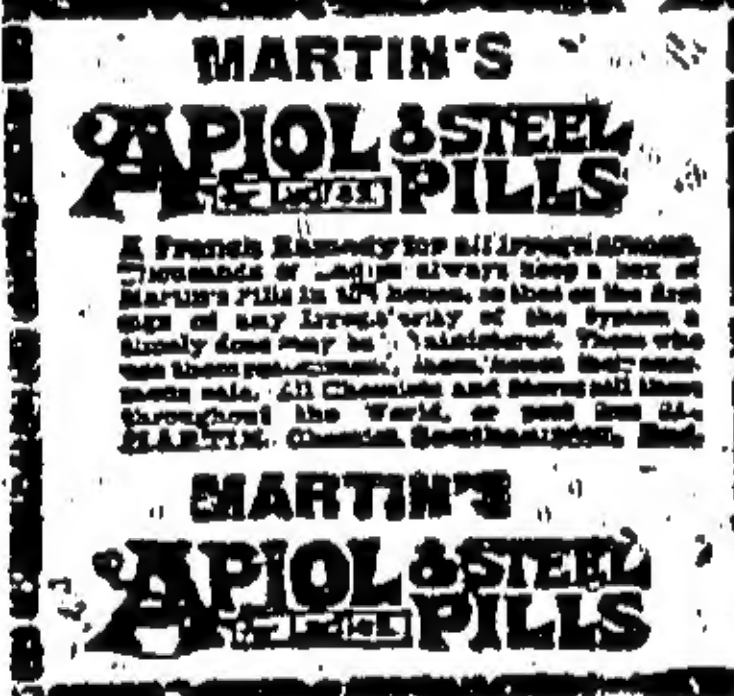
## CHERRY &amp; CO.

PEDDER STREET,

Opposite Hong Kong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.

Hong Kong, March 20, 1914.



## KING EDWARD HOTEL.

## Central Location

All Electric Trains Pass Entrance.

Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.

European Baths and Sanitary Fittings.

Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:

"VICTORIA" J. WITCHELL,

Manager.

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"LEADING THE WAY"

"CAPSTAN"  
MIXTURE

"THE SKIPPER'S FAVORITE"

W. D. &amp; H. O. WILLS.

BRISTOL and LONDON.

BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY, LTD.

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## YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.



111 K. 111 &amp; MANILA.

## MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA

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## COAL DEPARTMENT.

## SOLE PROPRIETORS OF

TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTANE,

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CHINKIANG: Messrs. Geary &amp;

Co.

MANILA: Messrs. Macdonald &amp;

Co.

SINGAPORE: Messrs. Borneo Co.

Ltd.

GLASGOW: Messrs. A. B. Brown,

McFarlane &amp; Co., Ltd.

For Particulars, apply to

K. KATO,

Manager,

No. 2, Pedder Street,

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## SINGON &amp; CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880.

IRON STEEL, METAL AND HARD

WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale

and Retail Ironmongers. Big Iron and

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keepers and Shipbuilders. Nos. 35 and

37, HING LOON STREET, (2nd Street) west

of Central Market. Telephone No. 515.

Hong Kong September 4, 1915.

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## Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers  
Share, Coal and General Produce  
Brokers and Commission  
Agents.

PROPRIETORS  
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used  
Bentley's  
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A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address  
MURKIN HONGKONG.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the concerned),

### TUESDAY,

the 29th May, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street,  
VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, etc.,

Comprising—  
Upbolstered Suites, Arm chairs and Sofa, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Beds, mounted Bedsteads, Twin Bedsteads (Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Wagons, Extension Dining Tables, and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dinner Services, Cruetery, Glass Ware, Looking Glasses, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sundry Electric Plated Ware, etc.  
Piano in good condition; Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Chests, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Engravings, Pictures, etc., etc.  
Also  
Tennis Poles and Netting, Pungolin Cane Cabinet, Large Bath, Brass Finger Bells, Carpets (New and second hand), Child's Cots, Perambulators, etc., etc.  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)  
Terms—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, May 23, 1917. 1855

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),

### WEDNESDAY,

the 30th May, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at No. 10, Arbuthnot Road,  
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, etc.,

therein contained.  
Double and Single Beds, Dressing Tables, Bed Linen, Marble-top Washstands, Sofas and Chairs, Rattan Ware, Chairs and Lounges, Toilet Cruetery, Clothing Hangers, Towel Racks, Partitions, Brass Fender and Scuttles, Shanghai Baths.  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)  
Terms—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, May 25, 1917. 1847

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),

### FRIDAY,

the 1st June, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street,  
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, etc.,

Comprising—  
Teak Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Wagon, etc., Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Chesterfield Sofa, Arm-chairs, etc., Wardrobes and Toilet Tables, Cots, etc., Miscellaneous Furniture, Pictures, etc., Roll-top Desks, Blackwood Ware, including Cane, Wardrobes, Stands, etc., Brass Fenders and Fire Brackets, a few lots Porcelains and Curios, etc., Pantry and Kitchen Utensils, Electric Lamps, Fans, Enamelled Baths, Carpets and Logs.  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)  
Terms—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, May 24, 1917. 1843

### "OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "CHINA MAIL."

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

PRICE 25 cts. (cash) per Copy.

## THE GIRL WHO COMPLAINS.

"A girl can grow too quickly." In her teens she should be passing smoothly from girlhood to womanhood. She needs all her blood for development.  
One north-country mother had a daughter of fourteen, whom everyone turned to look at. She was tall, straight and beautiful. All the neighbours praised her good looks and charming ways. But at home, where there was only her mother to see, she was pettish, excitable and restless. She could not sit still. She had a poor appetite—except for sweets. Instead of being happy to lend a hand in the house, she was languid and tired, trailing upstairs with a hand on her back. Soon there began to be days when she could not get up. Her cheeks and lips were pale, and she was out of breath after the least climb.  
Someone said to her mother, "That girl is malaric. She is making bones instead of blood. If you let her go on, you will have an invalid on your hands. Give her Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people; they have saved many a girl in this state." The mother took the hint and in a little while she had her reward—a healthy daughter, who was a promising woman. Take the hint yourself and begin Dr. Williams' pink pills today. Obtainable from Chemists everywhere, also \$1.50 the bottle. \$5. for six, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 85 Seachuen Road, Shanghai.  
The little book, "Plain Talks to Women" (free from the above address) tells women of all ages how to be well, send a post card for it.

## AUCTION.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JAMES & CO. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on

### TUESDAY,

the 31st day of July, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, DUNDRELL STREET,

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at The Peak, Hongkong, and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.

Is One Lot.  
The property consists of—  
The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lysholt" 104 The Peak, situated near Mount Lough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 124,000 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.  
The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 74 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April 1896.  
The Annual Crown Rent is \$85.00.  
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, Solicitors for the Liquidators, or to the undersigned.  
GEO. P. LAMBERT,  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, April 24, 1917. 1748

**HIMROD'S**  
Gives Instant Relief  
No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—whether  
**ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, OR ORDINARY COUGH.**  
—you will find in this famous remedy a restorative power, that is simply  
cure for  
**ASTHMA**  
CURE FOR  
**ASTHMA**

TANG YUK DENTIST, successor to the late SIEN LING,  
14, d'Almeida Street.

TERMS VERY MODERATE  
Consultation free.

### LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON YAN, a Chinese graduate, is a native of the Canton Province, and has been in Hongkong for many years. He is a good and experienced teacher of the Chinese language, and is well known to the Chinese community. He also has a good knowledge of English and is able to teach the Chinese language to English speakers. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to Mr. Li Hon Yan, 12, d'Almeida Street, first floor.  
(1251)

## COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough" but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

## WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED-COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable. OF ALL CHEMISTS.  
Prices: \$1.25 and \$2.25

## THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

### SUNDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

## DEFEATING THE SUBMARINE.

### SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS.

SUBMARINE "NOT GOING TO DEFEAT US."

## PRIME MINISTER ON THE SITUATION.

LONDON, May 25.  
Mr. Lloyd George spoke in the House of Commons on the motion for the adjournment of the House for Whitmonday.

### THE IRISH QUESTION.

Dealing first with the Irish Question, the Premier said that he could not at present definitely state the composition of the Irish Convention, but the Government had lost no time in keeping in touch with the various Parties with a view to securing a basis of representation which would carry out the outline of the Government scheme as explained to the House on May 21. It was very important that the representation should be such as to command the confidence of the people of Ireland. It was not an easy matter to do so. A good many interests must be considered, and it was very desirable that the Convention when it was summoned should be of a character that would make the people of Ireland feel that the Government had made a sincere and genuine effort to secure real representation of all the views and aspects of the question. It would be a great mistake, in order to be able to make an announcement today, the Government were to take unnecessary risk and by that means alienate important bodies of opinion in Ireland. Therefore, they had come to the conclusion that it was better that no statement should be made today, seeing that the negotiations had not been completed; but he sincerely trusted that there would be no prolonged delay in making this necessary announcement. In fact, delay would be fatal and might not only create unnecessary suspicion and distrust, but might give the impression that the Government did not mean business; and he, therefore, appealed to all sections in Ireland to assist the Government in coming to a speedy decision. For that reason he very much regretted that important leaders of Irish opinion had been compelled, for very important reasons, to return to Ireland. Regarding Mr. Redmond, they all knew too well the reason why he had been compelled to go to Ireland. His health, although happily restored, required rest and recuperation. The Prime Minister again appealed to the Irish leaders to do their best to assist the Government in coming to a speedy decision upon these various questions.

### THE LABOUR SITUATION.

Dealing with the Labour situation, the Premier said he trusted that as far as the engineers' dispute was concerned the matter was happily ended, but there had been great unrest in certain quarters. The Government have their views regarding how that had been fostered, but at the same time, as there were some genuine grievances which had assisted the designs of those who had ulterior motives, the Government had therefore appointed a Commission to enquire into the industrial unrest and to report upon the operation of war-emergency measures in regard to labour. It was proposed to divide the country into seven areas and to appoint a separate Commission of Enquiry to investigate the cause of the unrest. In each of these areas the Government hoped to secure the services of a labour representative and an employer and an impartial third person to constitute each Commission.

### THE SUBMARINE MENACE.

Dealing with the submarine menace, the Premier said it was much more difficult for him to give a public answer on this than on other topics. "It is very difficult to give information without, to a certain extent, revealing things which we had better keep to ourselves. All I can say is we are making substantial progress." (Cheers.) During the last three weeks or a month we have dealt more effectively with submarines than during any corresponding period of the war. That is true of this week as well as of preceding weeks. There is no doubt that that effect has been manifested in a considerable reduction of our shipping losses. It is true we are not through the month of May, but if the ratio of losses during the last twenty-five days is not exceeded, then the reduction upon the figures for April will be very considerable indeed. There does not seem to be any reason to anticipate any worse figures in the coming week. The arrangements for dealing with submarines are increasingly efficient. We owe a very considerable debt of gratitude to the great American people for the effective assistance they have rendered and the craft they have placed at our disposal. Now that the American nation is in the war, it is easier to arrange for the protection of our mercantile marine than it was before. I think the nation has very good reason to congratulate itself upon the

substantial improvement—and I may say, the unexpectedly early improvement—in dealing with the submarine menace. In the month of May there has been considerable improvement not only upon April, but upon the anticipation of the Admiralty regarding what would occur.

### THE FOOD SUPPLY.

Turning to the question of food supply, Mr. Lloyd George said: "There is a distinct improvement in our food prospects as a result of the improvement in the submarine position. It is very difficult, however, to give a favourable answer which would not be misleading. If I were to say there is no danger of starvation people would be saying: 'What's the good of cutting up our grass land?' and 'What's the good of our rationing ourselves?' People must not rush from one extreme to another. We must appeal to the commonsense of the nation."

I say, after taking counsel with my advisers, and after going into figures very carefully, if the nation economises and is not guilty of waste—if those who get lands favourable for the production of food make the best use of them; if the working men turn out tractors to enable us to plough; if the army helps us with the men available; in fact, if we all behave like reasonable human beings who want to save their country from disaster, privation and distress, the submarine menace is not one which need excite us any fear that the war is going to be lost for that reason. (Cheers.)

### GERMANY'S GREATEST MISCALCULATION.

"I see today that the Germans are depending mainly upon their warfare for success. All I can say is that if that is their hope of success, it is doomed to disappointment. I say with a full sense of responsibility and on behalf of the Government, after a most careful consideration of the whole facts—this does not mean that people need not economise, that farmers need not plough up their land; it means that if everyone does his duty—then the German hope of triumph in the war based upon submarines is to be the greatest miscalculation in the whole series of miscalculations of that fatal empire."

In conclusion the Prime Minister said he hoped that hon. members, in commenting upon his speech, would make it clear to the people that their co-operation was an essential part of this statement, this policy and this confidence in the future. "If everybody does his duty patriotically and contributes each in his own way to the common stock, then I say the submarine is not going to defeat us." (Loud cheers.)

## MR. BALFOUR'S FAREWELL TO AMERICA.

WEIGHT OF AMERICA WILL BE DECISIVE.

WASHINGTON, May 25.  
Mr. Balfour, in a farewell message to the American people, said what the United States had accomplished in the forty days since her entry into the war was most remarkable. "I cannot," he said, "with high hopes. They have been far surpassed by the reality. The mission was received with a welcome that none of the members will ever forget. It is confident that Congress will not refuse the President and the Government all the powers absolutely necessary for the successful prosecution of the war, and also that when given those powers will be used to the utmost. They believed the weight of America would be decisive. In that belief he would make a report to the Allied Governments. The dawn of a happier day was coming, not merely to kindred communities but to all mankind who love liberty and pursue righteousness."

### THE STRUGGLE FOR HUMANITY.

GENERAL SMUTS ON ASPECTS OF THE EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, May 25.

General Smuts, in his speech at the dinner given in his honour at the Savoy Hotel, said that he had been much amused on visiting a certain South African camp to find South Africans who could not speak a word of English—it was difficult for them to understand words of command. When they considered these difficulties it was truly wonderful to think of the splendid service they had rendered to the Empire. To him it was a wonderful thing to see English, Dutch and South Africans uniting in order to lay on the altar the best they could give for the good cause. It was a great privilege to live in such times and to take part in this great struggle for humanity. (Cheers.)

### THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, May 25.  
Messrs. Montagu's report says the tone of the market continues remarkably steady and the price has moved again with very narrow limits. There has been an absence of business from the East. Buying orders have been mainly for coinage.

## ITALIAN BATTLE STILL RAGING.

OVER 10,000 PRISONERS TAKEN.

LONDON, May 25.

An Italian official report states: "The battle is still raging from the sea to Plava."

Our troops fought through a labyrinth of fortifications, stubbornly defended by strong well-trained forces.

We took on Wednesday and Thursday 10,245 prisoners, including 316 officers.

We drove back the enemy to a line southward of Jamiano and extended our positions northward of Jamiano to the outskirts of Versie.

Violent counter-attacks in Southern Carso and the Monte Cucco-Vodice area failed with heavy losses.

Our aircraft effectively bombed the station of Santa Lucia at Tolmino. Three enemy machines were brought down.

LATER.

Reuter's Agency learns officially that no fewer than ten Austrian divisions, comprising 100 battalions, were concentrated between the sea and Rosignano, the scene of the great offensive. The Italian Intelligence Department estimates that 100,000 bayonets, not to speak of hundreds of batteries of varying calibre and thousands of machine-guns, were opposed to the Italian here.

In nearly every case the defence was a triple line of trenches, protected by wide stretches of formidable entanglements besides various other obstacles anchored in the ground.

The success of the attack was attributed to surprise. The Austrians expected a long artillery preparation but the Italians advanced after only ten hours' bombardment. The heaviest attack was on a front of eight kilometres and the greatest advance was two kilometres.

The Italians gratefully acknowledge the valuable help of the British gunners and the deep political and moral significance of this new brotherhood in arms.

The part played by the air service constitutes a record: the Italian air fleet engaged consisted of 140 units, of which twenty-nine were battle-planes, sixteen hydroplanes and fifty-three chasing-planes. Despite the necessity to fly low all returned safely.

### AUSTRIAN COMMUNIQUE.

An Austrian communiqué speaks of the battle being one of extraordinary stubbornness along the whole front from Plava to the sea. "Masses of Italians are attacking furiously. It is a struggle with death for a distance of a kilometre in one sector."

## THE FRENCH BATTLE-FIELD.

### GREAT MUTUAL ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

LONDON, May 25.

A French communiqué states: "On the Chemin-des-Dames there has been great mutual artillery activity in the region north-west of Bruyère-Laumont, especially towards the Pantheon."

To the eastward we carried out a completely successful operation against a portion of Chevreux Wood, despite energetic resistance. We discovered many corpses in shelters which our heavy artillery had destroyed.

### THE BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, May 25.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:

Reciprocal artillery work has been particularly active on the left bank of the Scarpe and in the neighbourhood of Loos.

There was much air-fighting on Thursday. Seven German aeroplanes were brought down and five driven down. Six of ours are missing.

### THE AIR RAID ON ENGLAND.

### IMAGINATIVE ACCOUNT GIVEN AT BERLIN.

LONDON, May 25.

A Berlin official communiqué gives an imaginative account of the air raid over the east coast of England, cabled on the 24th. It says the airships attacked the fortified places of Sheerness, Harwich and Norwich successfully and that all the airships returned undamaged, despite the perfected enemy defences.

## INTIMATIONS.



## Economy.

With LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, a few drops only are necessary to give a delicious and appetizing flavour to the plainest dish.

A far larger quantity of cheaper sauce fails to give the same satisfaction.

Observe the signature label on every bottle.

Lea & Perrins

The original and genuine Worcestershire.

## THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

Which has now borne the Stamp of Public Approval for OVER FORTY YEARS.

## ENO'S FRUIT SALT

PLEASANT TO TAKE, REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES

OF  
Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst, Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Pains, Feverish Cold, with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions generally. It is everything you could wish as a simple and Natural Health-giving Agent.

Prepared only by J.C. ENO, Ltd., Fruit Salt Works, London, England

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

### "THIS IS NOT WAR!"

### BATTLE-SCARRED FRENCH IN DEVASTATED VILLAGES.

A member of the staff of the "Matin," who had been mobilized since the outbreak of the war, and who was one of the first to penetrate into the regions which the Germans have been constrained to abandon, gives a stirring account of his sensations and experiences. "As last came the order to leave the trenches," he writes, "we crossed their trenches in the faint morning light. We estimated the worth of their defence, the soldiers; we saw their protecting systems cut up by our 75's and their cemented shelters wrecked by our torpedoes. And our feelings contained more of sorrow for an odious people than of outburst of hate."

"But further on, when we saw the depths of our soldiers' hearts, we who have suffered so much and whom so many things have failed to surprise, a single cry arose: 'No, no, this is not war!'"

We crossed villages from which the flames had not died but: Cradles lay abandoned among the ruins. Everything was burning. Those who were not there to see cannot imagine that terrifying scene of desolation.

"In the little town of H— the German officers sang while our burning villages reddened the horizon. They took everything from the inhabitants, money, linen, bedclothing, and their victims saw their humble roofs disappear in the fumes. And yet, at the sight of us, almost everything was forgotten. Flags were brought out from the houses to float over the ruins. An infantry band played the 'Marseillaise.' The French, having found deliverance, smiled and saluted."

The total output of the Italian Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 12th May amounted to 67,201 tons, and the sales during the period to 50,522 tons.

Special cables from London, to India, dated April 20, state:—The British capture of Vimy and the French advance northwards of the Aisne have together broken the two hinges on which the German retreat was pivoting. The Southern hinge will not be completely destroyed unless Loos is taken, or turned, but the French appear to be already well established on the Loos plateau. A French expert commentator makes it plain that the force attacking from the West at Margival has effected a junction with the force attacking from the Aisne up the ravine containing Jouy and Aisy, thus beating out what since the retreat from Noyon has formed the corner of the German line, recovering twenty-two square miles of territory and making the line run almost straight from Neuville-sur-Margival to Croisne. This outflanks the forest of St. Gobain protecting Loos on the West. Similar bending movements are progressing further East. The most interesting is one which has brought the French attacking from the West in the foot of Brimont height and those from the South on to the highest points before Morvaux. From the latter, although the intervening woods form a serious obstacle for infantry, guns could command Beaumont railway, the reputed key to Argonne. Any serious German crack on this front might easily herald the turning of the enemy out of France. The failure of his counter-attacks, together with the character of all reports of his morale, is a most encouraging comment in the German sense. We must expect from day to day an upheaval of the whole Western front. An American correspondent with the French says:—Their ability to maintain the limitless daily bombardment at any point permits one to be certain of an advance. In the rear, gigantic concentrations of men, materials and munitions are being made everywhere. The valleys, woods and ravines are filled with cavalry, infantry and mountain troops, ready to dash to the front. There is daily concentration of the enormous losses the bombardment is causing the enemy. Demoralization is apparent even among the German staffs.







## TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

## THE MISSION TO THE UNITED STATES.

## AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, May 26.

The following authoritative statement has been issued on the occasion of the departure of the British Mission from the United States:—After conferences which have touched every phase in the lives of America and the Allies, and which are expected to affect the future of the world, considerable sympathy has been born by the personal contacts of the British and American officials which cannot be measured in words. Uncertainty has been removed and efficient co-operation made possible by the exact definition of the resources and needs of the United States and the Allies. The former now knows the Allies' needs in detail, while the Allies not only know America's resources, but the degree to which they are available. Much has been finally agreed upon which cannot become effective without legislation. The great benefit of the Mission's visit however, has been the decisive advice of men who have actually been in the fire of the war and who have made the desirable policies obvious by merely relating their experiences. The United States has undoubtedly been placed on a closer basis of relationship with Great Britain than since their separation a century and a quarter ago, while the controversies during the long months of neutrality have dissolved into a fuller understanding by American officials and statements of the difficulties of belligerency. Mr. Balfour has seen and realised his life dream of the closer sympathy between the two great branches of the English speaking peoples. The British have shown tact and consideration for American feeling and they have been most scrupulous on all occasions not to appear as if interfering in American affairs. Their constant effort was to describe Great Britain's experiences for whatever value these experiences might be. Regarding the immediate diplomatic result, if it has tended to lengthen the British view from a necessarily near-sighted absorption in the immediate needs of the war to a broader consideration of world construction afterwards, it has foreshortened the American view point from its absorption in the future, to the immediate pressing emergency. Briefly, both sides feel that they have gained a truer perspective. President Wilson's League of Nations plan has been discussed formally but not conclusively. The German plan of a great Middle European Empire has been discussed and attention has been directed to the necessity of the complete restoration of Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro as a counter. New Russia's opposition to conquest and indemnity is not considered antagonistic. All the changes proposed are on a basis of nationality or the return of the lost provinces. The British have expressed their confidence that all will turn out well with Russia. The restoration of Poland and the situations in Ireland and Mexico have been discussed. Far reaching understandings have been arrived at in trade matters. Generally, the United States will give the Allies preferential treatment in commerce, but details cannot be divulged owing to the fact that Congress has not passed the necessary legislation. A joint allied buying commission is expected to result in assuring uniform prices to all the Allies, to prevent extortion and to assure economical and scientific distribution of supplies. America will co-operate, as far as possible, in maintaining the British blockade. America will participate, through the Consuls, in rationing Holland and Scandinavia. Except that a system of export licences will be introduced in this connection, the British system will, as far as possible, be maintained and means will be taken to prevent American products reaching firms dealing regularly with the enemy. A definite understanding has been reached in the matter of the sale of American and Canadian wheat to the Allies through the Allied wheat executive, but the details will not be published at present because of the effect such publication would have on the market. The munitions control will be similarly centralised. The United States is considering the British invitation that permanent representatives of all the Allies should sit on commissions in London, including wheat, munitions, shipping and general supplies commissions. Besides the above, the most important military and naval cooperation has been arranged.

## AMERICAN FIGHTING UNIT AT THE FRONT.

LONDON, May 26.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters states that the first American fighting unit, consisting of a section of motor transport, has gone to the front. The men are practically all undergraduates.

Several other units are training in France for very early combatant service. They consist chiefly of College men, most of whom have hitherto been serving in the Ambulance Corps.

## TRADING WITH THE ENEMY LEGISLATION IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, May 26.

The Government's Trading with the Enemy Bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives. The Bill is largely modelled on the British Law dealing with this matter.

## BRAZIL AND THE WAR.

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 26.

The torpedoing of the Brazilian vessel *Tijera*, has strengthened the movement in favour of Brazil joining the Allies.

## ESPIONAGE IN SPAIN.

PARIS, May 26.

The Chamber continued to debate the question of submarine warfare. Critics of the Government especially denounced the failure to cope with espionage in Spain, which had resulted in the Spanish coast being infected with submarines.

## GERMAN NEWSPAPERS CEASE PUBLICATION.

AMSTERDAM, May 26.

The *Cologne Gazette* says that 600 German daily newspapers have ceased publication since the outbreak of the war.

## AUSTRIAN POLITICS.

AMSTERDAM, May 26.

A telegram from Budapest says that the Archduke Joseph has refused the Premiership.

## AN ERRONEOUS SPANISH REPORT.

MADRID, May 26.

The Spanish vessel *Begona* has been torpedoed.

LATER.

The owners of the *Begona* deny the report that the vessel has been torpedoed, and state that the vessel is safe in harbour.

## STRIKES IN FINLAND.

PETROGRAD, May 26.

There are many strikes in Finland, especially amongst agriculturists.

## ADJOURNMENT OF BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, May 28.

The House of Commons had adjourned till June 5 and the House of Lords to June 12.

## DROUGHT IN CENTRAL CHINA.

SHANGHAI, May 26.

The drought in Central China is affecting the rice crop and a famine is feared.

## TORNADO IN ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, May 27.

A tornado swept over a number of towns in southern Illinois. The dead are estimated at 75. Hundreds were injured and thousands are homeless.

## TO PROTECT SOLDIERS' EYES.

One of the many interesting examples of women's work in war time now being exhibited at the Royal Colonial Institute is a galvanised steel chain visor. It hangs on a thin steel rod round the front of the steel helmet and forms a complete covering for the eyes and nose, being stretched tightly from the nose backwards to each side of the head, and then fastened by hooks attached to the leather strap of the helmet. When adjusted it provides a firm steel cage before the eyes, and is an efficient protection against fine splinters of shrapnel. The visor is not materially interfered with by the steel mesh of the visor, and ordinary rifle firing can be carried on without raising it. If necessary either eye can be uncovered by unhooking the chain from the ear and sliding the visor along the steel bar and then hooking the chain on to the brim of the helmet. When not in use it is hooked on to the top of the helmet. The visors are made by women, and are built up by hand link by link, about four square inches of mesh representing an hour's work. Some thousands of the visors are now in use, and it is thought they will prove effective in preserving the men's eyes, especially during hand attacks.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## ENEMY AIR RAID ON ENGLISH TOWN.

## SERIOUS DAMAGE.

## THREE ENEMY AIRPLANES SHOT DOWN.

It is officially announced that a large squadron of enemy aircraft, numbering about sixteen, attacked the south-east of England, between 5.15 and 6.30 last evening.

Bombs were dropped at a number of places. Nearly all the damage occurred in one town, where the bombs fell in the streets, causing considerable casualties among civilians.

Shops and houses were seriously damaged. Seventy-six were killed, of whom 27 were women, 24 children, 174 were injured, of whom 43 were women and 19 children.

Our aeroplanes pursued the raiders, and Naval aeroplanes from Dunkirk engaged the returning raiders.

The Admiralty reports that three enemy aeroplanes were shot down.

## FURTHER DETAILS.

LATER.

The air raiders flew at a great altitude. They crossed the town in formations of five, bombing continuously.

Much damage was done to property in the residential part. A butcher's and bootmaker's shops were demolished, the occupants of the latter being killed.

The worst damage occurred in the busy business thoroughfare, which was thronged with people, where a very large number of bombs were dropped, killing sixteen women, eight men, nine children, and injuring 42.

It is estimated that fifty bombs were dropped by the departing raiders. They were severely engaged over the Channel.

An eye-witness heard heavy firing and saw two peculiar-looking aeroplanes manoeuvring at a great height. Shells were bursting round them, and one machine nose-dived suddenly as though hit. Later heavy firing was heard seaward.

Other reports indicate that the raiders covered a wide area, penetrating some distance inland and scattering bombs promiscuously.

## AIR FIGHT IN MID-CHANNEL.

The Admiralty reports:—Our machines in the evening engaged over the sea several of the enemy aircraft returning from a raid in England.

In an engagement between one of the British and three hostile aeroplanes in Mid-Channel, one of the latter was destroyed.

Two large twin-engined hostile machines were shot down in the course of several encounters off the Belgian coast.

All our machines returned safely.

## ENEMY AERODROME BOMBED.

The Admiralty announces that Naval aeroplanes attacked the aerodrome at St. Denis Westram yesterday morning, dropping many bombs.

## BRITISH PROGRESS.

LONDON, May 26.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed last night northward of Gouzeaucourt and eastward of Arras.

We have slightly improved our position on the right bank of the Scarpe. There has been increased hostile artillery firing between Croiselles and the Scarpe.

## SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAIDS.

LONDON, May 26.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Our line was advanced slightly to-day westward and northward of Fontenelle-Croiselles.

We carried out a successful raid early this morning north-westward of Wytschaete and secured prisoners.

There were many air reconnaissance and bombing raids were carried out. On Friday five German aeroplanes were brought down and five were driven down.

## FURTHER FRENCH GAINS.

LONDON, May 26.

A French communiqué states: Two successive attacks against our salients east and west of Cerny proved fruitless.

We attacked on both sides of Mont-Cornillet, considerably extending our positions.

We captured 120 prisoners.

## STRONG GERMAN ASSAULT FRUSTRATED.

PARIS, May 25.

An official report states:—After a most violent bombardment north-west of Braye-en-Laonnois three strong German columns assaulted the salient north of Chemin-des-Dames and succeeded, after suffering sanguinary losses, in gaining a lodgement at some points in the advanced trench.

Immediate counter-attacks, however, recaptured most of these points.

We brought back 35 prisoners and two machine-guns.

## RUSSIANS FRUSTRATE THE TURKS.

LONDON, May 26.

A Russian official report, transmitted by wireless, states:—We frustrated Turkish attempts to dislodge us from the heights southward of Yva.

## THE ITALIAN SUCCESSES.

## TRIESTE THREATENED.

ROME, May 26.

A semi-official report states that the Italians have mastered the whole zone between Castagnavizza and the sea. Thus only the Sennada stronghold stands between the coast and the road to the Comen Plateau, and Italian action towards Trieste and Laibach is now possible.

## 22,413 PRISONERS.

LONDON, May 25.

An Italian official report states:—Heavy fighting continues on the Carso.

We carried another strongly fortified position and captured 3,500 prisoners, also a network of trenches from the mouth of the Timavo River to eastward of Jamiano, and took possession of the heights between Fiume and Modreana. The enemy's defences eastward of Boscomalo were broken and the trenches around Castagnavizza were taken.

We extended our positions on the hill northward of Tivoli and drove back the enemy in the Vodic area with heavy loss.

The number of prisoners captured on the Julian Front since May 14th is 22,413, including 487 officers.

## THE RUSSIAN TROOPS.

IMPROVING MORALE.

PETROGRAD, May 25.

General Ruzsky arrived after relinquishing his command. He spoke hopefully of the improving morale of the troops, their fraternising with the enemy having stopped.

## SUBMARINE WARFARE.

FRENCH VIEWS.

PARIS, May 25.

The Chamber discussed the submarine warfare.

The Minister of Marine agreed with Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Milner that "submarines will not beat us." With the captured tonnage and the tonnage purchased and constructed, the Allied and Neutral tonnage at the beginning of 1917 was about the same as at the commencement of the war.

Our total losses during the first four months of 1917 might be put at 2½ million tons, and taking account of the rate of construction, without being unduly optimistic, our losses for the year, if the submarine warfare is continued with the same intensity, would be 4½ million tons. Our total is over 40,000,000 tons. With the Allies restricting imports we can with the present tonnage meet all the requirements of the country and resume the transport of war material.

The Minister pointed out that the sinkings to May 23rd had markedly decreased, being only 290,000 tons. He gave statistics showing that the German blockade was never effective, since the French ports received all the ships they could accommodate. These had brought everything needed by the country.

During March 4th, 200,000 tons of goods entered French ports and 4,300,000 tons in April. On the contrary, practically nothing had entered German ports. It was therefore untrue to assert that submarines would win the war. The Minister described the defence against submarines, including the improved armament of patrols, the training of merchant officers as gunners and the establishment of wireless and aviation stations on the coast. He stated that all French merchantmen would be armed by October.

## FRENCH SHIPPING.

PARIS, May 25.

It is officially announced that during the week ending May 20th the arrivals were 901 and the sailings 1,016. There was one vessel sunk above 1,600 tons and two below. Three vessels were unsuccessfully attacked.

## A COASTING SHIPPING CONTROLLER.

LONDON, May 25.

The Glasgow shipowner, Mr. Hector McNeal, has been appointed Controller of all coasting shipping.

The new controller will arrange for the transhipment of cargoes from the larger liner-harbouring at the first home ports with cargo for other destinations.

It is anticipated that this arrangement will save much shipping from the submarines.

## INCENDIARISM IN GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, May 25.

Great fires continue to break out in Germany.

The latest include the gutting of the Moabit goods station in Berlin, in which tanks of petrol, hydrogen, etc., exploded, the destruction of part of Vlna and the township of Osjory, near Grodno; and a conflagration in the station and basket factory in Halle.

Incendiarism is suspected.

## FOR A LAME BACK.

WHEN you have pains or lameness in the back, the parts with Chamberlain's Pain-Expeller is day after day, until the pain of the back is five minutes' rest. Each application then does a piece of spinal slightly with this ointment, and find it on every part of your back, by all Chemists and Druggists.

## ALWAYS RECOMMEND IT.

In almost every community there is some one whose life has been saved by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Such persons seldom miss an opportunity to recommend it, and these recommendations and its never-failing qualities account for its great popularity. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

## MR. BALFOUR IN CANADA.

TORONTO, May 26.

Mr. Balfour received the heartiest welcome. Thousands greeted him at the railway station and lined the streets to Queen's Park, where a reception was given by the province and city.

Replying to addresses by the Premier and the Mayor, Mr. Balfour said he left on the other side of the border a nation of friends, and he had come to Canada, a great free country, composed not only of friends but of countrymen. The Empire was brought closer together by the consciousness that for two and a half years they had been engaged in great struggle in which, thank God, all North America were now as one.

The whole Empire felt profoundly the magnitude of Canada's efforts, and valued it for itself and for the evidence to all posterity and all the world of what Empire really means.

LONDON, May 26.

There is a strong desire that Mr. Balfour should visit Alberta, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia.

## SLAY PREDOMINANCE IN AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

GERMAN FEARS.

AMSTERDAM, May 25.

German papers ascribe the downfall of Count Tisza to the new policy aiming at the triple administrative system in Austria, whereby a third of the State will be Slav, namely, Polish or Polish Czech.

The papers declare that Austria-Hungary will thus become overwhelmingly Slav, which would seriously damage Germany.

## THE COTTON SPINNERS' DEMAND.

MANUFACTURERS' ANTICIPATIONS.

LONDON, May 26.

The cotton manufacturers in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire and Derbyshire booked orders at Manchester to day for foreign and home trade at prices based upon a ten per cent increase in wages to 230,000 cotton weavers, on the assumption that the weavers to-morrow will accept ten per cent increase instead of holding out for a twenty per cent advance.

## OUR SPLENDID WOMEN.

601,000 AT WORK.

Women's part in the engineering side of the war is shown at an exhibition opened by Mr. F. Kellaway, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Munitions, at the Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland Avenue W.C.

The exhibition contains official photographs taken at the factories and samples of work. One interesting section shows the various parts of engines used in Tanks and another the most recent inventions in shell fuses, hand grenades, bullet proof helmets, body armour, and aerial torpedoes.

"If it does not overtax their strength, no work comes amiss to women," said an expert engineer yesterday. "In one place a woman of distinguished family worked 34 hours a week on bombs, beginning at 7 a.m. Her coachman worked in the same factory. Women have done marvellous work as the exhibition shows."

Mr. Kellaway said that in the first summer of the war about 82,000 women only were at work in munition factories. Last January there were over 600,000. A few months since women were working at 47 different processes, but it was impossible to give the figures to-day as they would have to cover practically the whole engineering and chemical trades.

AN AMAZON BATTLESHIP.

"So wide is the scope of women's labour," said Mr. Kellaway, "that a prominent engineer has expressed his firm conviction that, given two more years of war, he would undertake to build a battleship from keel to aerial engine in the women's labour. We have assembled in this hall examples of some of the most technical processes in engineering produced entirely by women who, eighteen months ago, knew no more about engineering than the average man does about using a ball that in the first place is a ball."

Women are to-day building high speed engines, he continued, each woman setting her own tools and work. Women are building guns and gun-carriages, including fine fitting work. They are doing much of the work in some shops and on many army lorries. The aero-engine at the beginning of the war was considered a tool room job throughout. In some shops to-day women are turning on centre lathes to a half of a thousandth of an inch.

Mr. Kellaway gave the following typical examples of women's work in the factories:—

Twenty-four women workers, nine under 16, making air pumps for the Clerget rotary aeroplane engine in a London workshop. Besides the manager, only two men are employed. The finished pump contains 64 parts and is on exhibition.

A woman driver, formerly a kitchen-maid, works a 800 h.p. Willans plant and attends to Diesel engine.

A South Wales works of women are unloading, loading and weighing bricks and breaking limestone. The men released have doubled the output in the steel works.

One woman in a Scottish boiler shop is a smith's striker; there are many women fitters; and women are also employed at brick pressing, coal weighing, and kindred.

The Middlesex Regiment, whose battalion behaved so splendidly on board the *mined Tyndareus*, is one with a remarkable record, as it has generally managed to get into the thick of any fighting in which it has been engaged. Its battle honours include Mysore, Seringapatam, Albuera, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Victoria, Fenice, Alma, Inkermann, Sevastopol, New Zealand, South Africa (1898), South Africa (1900-2), and the Relief of Ladysmith. The first battalion is known as the "Dickens" and was earned at Albuera during the Peninsula war. In that engagement the battalion resisted every attempt of the enemy to dislodge it from its position, and at the end of a hard-fought day still held the ridge, although muzzling only one officer out of the original 24, and 166 men out of 854 (74 per cent) were left because of wounds.

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## THE NEW AND CERTAIN CURE FOR CORNS.

WITHOUT PAIN OR INCONVENIENCE.

## DIRECTIONS.

Apply over the Corn until a thick pellicle or skin is formed; and repeat the operation each morning after the bath. It is advisable before the first application, that the Corn be pared; or the foot bathed with soda and water.

Price 60 cents per bottle.

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HONGKONG.

## BOYS OF THE "BIRKENHEAD" BREED.

## SINKING OF THE TYNDAREUS.

It was inevitable, says a Home paper, that sooner or later the fact should become known that the commanding officer who displayed such gallantry in the mining of the transport *Tyndareus* off the coast of Cape Colony (Colonel John Ward, the Labour M.P. for Stoke-on-Trent). In the earlier reports it was admitted that the Middlesex Battalion was commanded by a member of Parliament, then somebody stated that the man was a "well-known Labour man," and if one put two and two together and consulted an Army List the identity became obvious. Manchester has some little interest in the fact because as a navy Colonel Ward worked on the construction of the Manchester Ship Canal, and it is interesting to note that but for his mother, who died six years ago and to whom he was passionately attached, he might now have been a sailor instead of a soldier.

M.P. Mrs. Ward was left a widow when the future M.P. was only two years old, and for long she had to support the family. When Colonel Ward was seven he worked for a farmer at half-a-crown a week. He tried to run away to sea, but the navy would not have him unless he secured the consent of his mother. Then he met with a bad accident and was taken to the workhouse, and eventually some kind-hearted visitors paid his fare home again. His mother refused consent to the boy going to sea, so he returned to the farm, became a navvy, fought in the ranks in the Sudan (where he took part in the railway construction), and on his return to England he founded the *Navvies' Union*, of which he became general secretary. He entered the House of Commons, and in February, 1914, accepted a commission in the Public Works Pioneers Battalion, and in May, 1915, was given a command as lieutenant colonel.

The Middlesex Regiment, whose battalion behaved so splendidly on board the *mined Tyndareus*, is one with a remarkable record, as it has generally managed to get into the thick of any fighting in which it has been engaged. Its battle honours include Mysore, Seringapatam, Albuera, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Victoria, Fenice, Alma, Inkermann, Sevastopol, New Zealand, South Africa (1898), South Africa (1900-2), and the Relief of Ladysmith. The first battalion is known as the "Dickens" and was earned at Albuera during the Peninsula war. In that engagement the battalion resisted every attempt of the enemy to dislodge it from its position, and at the end of a hard-fought day still held the ridge, although muzzling only one officer out of the original 24, and 166 men out of 854 (74 per cent) were left because of wounds.

By every sign and token, By every look and deed, They kept their faith unbroken, Unfurnished their creed: In cruel ocean races They saw their drifting faces, But steadfast turned their eyes To Death:— and sang God-speed.

There is no desolation, No night on land or sea, That shall console a nation Of men who died at sea. For such souls live for ever, And Hell nor Hell's endurances Can vanquish or disperse The land that bears us these.

A. G. FAY-JONES.

## THE MIDDLESEX REGIMENT.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Police school, 5.45 p.m.  
Tuesday, May 26th.—Class 19 (Inspector Gordon).

Wednesday, May 30th.—Class 15 (Inspector Grant).

Thursday, May 31st.—Class 15 (Chief Inspector Berry).

Friday, June 1st.—Class 14 (Inspector Gerard).

PARADES, 5.45 P.M.  
Tuesday, May 29th.—Ambulance Platoon. Also Recruits of all Companies under C.S. Majors.

Wednesday, May 30th.—No. 2 Company under own Commander.

Thursday, May 31st.—No. 8 Company under own Commander. No. 2 Section at Water Police Station.

Friday, June 1st.—No. 1 Section and No. 2 Platoon at Central. Also Recruits of all Companies for passing out by A.S.P. (R.).

NO. 2 PLATOON.  
Staff Inspector Arculli will act as Platoon Commander during the sick leave granted to Inspector Buffard.

AMBULANCE PLATOON.  
The weekly lectures are discontinued until further orders.

JOINT.  
Mounted Police—Proper 40, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

(66) F. C. Tamm  
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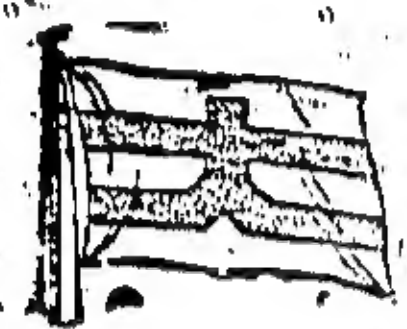
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North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"CHICAGO MARU" ..... Monday, 4th June, at 3 p.m.

"MEXICO MARU" ..... 22nd June, at 3 p.m.

FORMOSAN LINE.—For Tamsui, Keelung, Aring and Taku, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KALIO MARU" ..... Sunday, 3rd June, at Noon.

"SOSHU MARU" ..... Thursday, 7th June, at 9 a.m.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.—Every three months steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE.—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

JAVA LINE.—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

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Sailings from Hongkong.

Steamer from Hongkong	on or about	Connecting at Calcutta with	On or about
A steamer	Shortly		

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## THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

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Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Sails on or about

S.S. HOKUTO MARU, For Moji, Kobe and Yokohama ..... 14th June.

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## SHIPPING

## C. N. C.

### CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

#### SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	SUNNING	May 29, at 4 p.m.
TIENSIN	WEIHAWEI	May 30, at Noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TEAN	May 31, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SHANTUNG	May 31, at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly.

S.S. 'LINTAN' and S.S. 'SANUI'

MANILA LINE. Twin Screw Steamers 'Chinghua', 'Taming' & 'Tea'. Excellent Saloon accommodation and ships. Electric Fans fitted. Extra state-rooms on deck, aft on 'Taming' and 'Tea'.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS & CARGO.

S.S. 'Anhui', 'Chepan', 'Yingchow', 'Shantung', 'Sinkiang' and 'Sunning', with excellent accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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Telephone No. 36.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

#### PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	ESANG	WEDDAY, May 30, Daylight.
HAIPHONG	TAKSANG	WEDDAY, May 30, at 7 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	LOKSANG	THURSDAY, May 31, at 7 a.m.
MANILA	YUENSANG	SATURDAY, June 2, at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	CHIPSUNG	SUNDAY, June 3, Daylight.
MANILA	TAISANG	SATURDAY, June 2, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang. Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through B/Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

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BORNEO LINE.—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

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Under British Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their photographs and description affixed thereto.

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General Managers.

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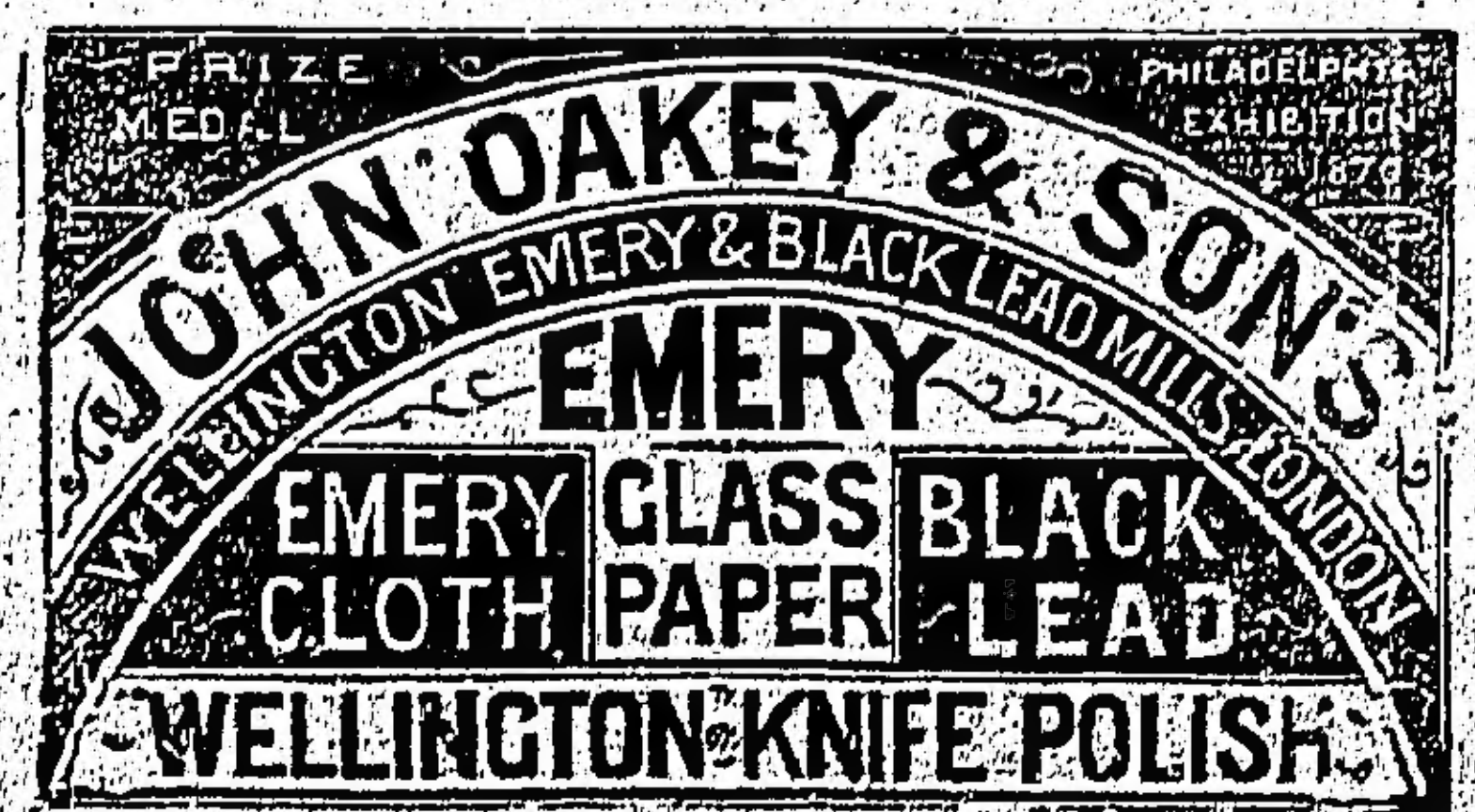
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NIPPON MARU	11,000-15 knots	Tues., 12th June
SHINYO MARU	22,000-21 knots	Fri., 22nd June
PERSIA MARU	9,000-14 knots	Tues., 3rd July
KOREA MARU	18,000-18 knots	Tues., 17th July
SIBERIA MARU	18,000-18 knots	Fri., 27th July
TENYO MARU	22,000-21 knots	Fri., 10th August

First Class to London C\$348. (471-10.0) Return C\$696. (2753)

San Francisco C\$290. C\$437.50.

SPECIAL RATES given to Naval and Military, Civil Servants, Missionaries, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD tickets issued in connection with all the principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

### SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For Japan Ports, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salina Cruz, Balboa, Callao, Arica, Iquique and Valparaiso.

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Steamer	Tons & Speed	Sailing

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## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

### (THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	SAILING DATE
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA	KAMAKURA MARU, Capt. Shirai, Tons 12,500	FRIDAY, 8th June, at Noon.
	SHIDZUKA MARU, Capt. Noma, Tons 12,500	WEDNESDAY, 20th June, at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU, Capt. Takeda, Tons 9,800	FRIDAY, 15th June, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MISHIMA MARU, Capt. Nishimura, Tons 10,000	TUESDAY, 5th June, at 11 a.m.
	ASAHU MARU, Capt. Kosaka, Tons 5,000	TUESDAY, 5th June, at 11 a.m.
	SUWA MARU, Capt. Sekine, Tons 21,000	MONDAY, 18th June, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	TOTOMI MARU, Capt. Kamada, Tons 8,000	THURSDAY, 7th June, at 11 a.m.
	RANGOON MARU, Capt. Kobayashi, Tons 5,000	SATURDAY, 9th June, at 11 a.m.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	BENTEN MARU, Capt. Tomita, Tons 8,000	WEDNESDAY, 20th May.

FOR DATES OF DEPARTURE APPLY AT







## SINO-JAPANESE QUESTIONS.

Does Japan truly wish to see China a stronger and better regulated nation? Certainly she does, as has been repeatedly assured both publicly to the world and privately to Chinese statesmen. But both the outside world and China herself cannot expect that the latter will be able to dominate over her island neighbour in the near future; more than that, many a far-seeing Chinese recognizes the necessity of accepting Japan's lead for consolidating or reconstructing their national and economic status. The Japanese, expecting misadventured success, unanimously acknowledge their dependence on the iron and coal of China to make their country a world power in its full meaning. It is no other than internal politics and national pride that has so far prevented both parties from building their common policy on the mutual knowledge of each other's vulnerable and invulnerable points. Even as a diplomatic expediency there is no excuse for concealing these facts. The present was has made it clear beyond the shadow of doubt that no nation, eastern or western, shall be allowed to crush another, nationally. China will therefore be perfectly free from foreign aggression if she free her self of T'ou-tou schemes.

Japan's political presence in Manchuria and Mongolia was justified on the ground of keeping these countries as a buffer state between Japan, China and Russia, and of protecting Japanese property and settlers from native hostilities. When our economic expansion there is fully safeguarded by the Chinese government and there is no fear of Russia allowing Germany to make the Pacific shores overland through Siberia or Manchuria, political questions are most unlikely to occur in these regions. Japanese labour cannot compete with the natives or Chinese workers on the spot, and our investment and trade will only benefit both parties. Coming to China proper, the Government and people of Japan ought, instead of speaking in terms of diplomacy or patronage, to put it before every Chinese eye as a good neighbour should, what we want in China, that we are in China for a fair exchange of benefits, and that we stand together in the vortex of economic rivalry of the world.

If we cannot allow Germany to train Chinese troops and equip China's army and navy, which might one day result in a Sino-Turkic combination against Japan, Chinese statesmen will readily welcome our suggestion to do what Japan can in the same line, provided that they are sure of her political innocence. If our navy wishes to have free access to the Chinese coast in the Yangtze valley for emergency, even British or American capital may be forthcoming to enable China to build a line of railway for that purpose, provided all parties to the transaction are certain that the railway and coal in question will be used only for the joint defence of China and Japan, in time of war, and not for aggression on any power. The public mind of China, on their part, should stop smothering credulous or belated Japanese by empty promises, which they have no power to fulfil, to side with one camp of Chinese politicians against another. If we help the radical Republicans, the conservative and military elements are apt to represent Japan as intriguing against them and their country. If we assist a military leader in his work of national consolidation, his political opponents try to obstruct his policy and blame Japan for it. And above all else, Japan's national policy toward China should be clearly defined and announced, clearly stated to the effect that unless and until China again yields to the political pressure of a western Power and thus spells a common danger to the Far East, their cooperation shall never overstep the boundary of international economics.

— Herald of Asia.

## THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

SUN YAT SEN'S TELEGRAM TO MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

In the House of Commons recently, Mr. Brookes asked the Prime Minister whether he has received from the Chinese politician Sun Yat Sen any telegram dealing with China's position in the War; whether he is aware that this telegram has been published in the Far East and that the British in the Far East strongly suspect the sender of being under enemy influence, which has most probably inspired the message; and whether, under these circumstances, he intends to attach any importance whatever to it.

Sir G. Cave: My right hon. Friend the Foreign Secretary has asked me to reply to this question. The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. The telegram in question has been published in the Far East. The answer to the last part of the question is in the negative.

Mr. Brookes: Would it be convenient for the right hon. Gentleman to communicate the contents of that telegram to the Members of the House?

Sir G. Cave: I will inquire about that.

## EXCHANGE.

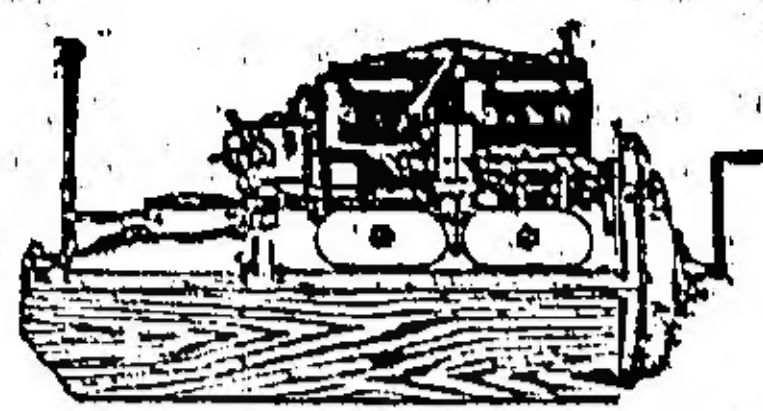
Hongkong, May 28, 1917.

London	244
Bank Wire	244
10 days sight	244 1/16
1 month sight	244 1/8
3 months sight	244 1/4
4 months sight	244 1/2
6 months sight	244 3/4
On demand	244 1/2
On New York	244 1/2
On demand	244 1/2
On Bombay	244 1/2
On Calcutta	244 1/2
On Singapore	244 1/2
On Manila	244 1/2
On Hongkong	244 1/2
On Shanghai	244 1/2
On Yokohama	244 1/2
On London	244 1/2
On New York	244 1/2
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On Calcutta	244 1/2
On Singapore	244 1/2
On Manila	244 1/2
On Hongkong	244 1/2
On Shanghai	244 1/2
On Yokohama	244 1/2

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SANTAL CAPSULES  
Most Certain Cure.  
Physicians recommend them.  
Of all Genuines.

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Of all Genuines.

When you think of MOTORS  
think of ALEX. ROSS & Co.



Largest Stock of Motor Cars,  
Motor Cycles and Marine Motors  
in Hongkong. Everything for  
Motoring.

## TO LET.

**ROOMS TO LET.**—Post Office Buildings (top floor).  
Apply—  
**LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS**  
Chartered Bank Building.  
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1917. 180

## TO LET.

**FOUR ROOMED FLAT**, in Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
Apply—  
**A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.**  
Alexandra Buildings,  
or THE KOWLOON DISPENSARY.  
Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1827

## TO LET.

**APARTMENT**, No. 119 The Peak, newly done up.  
Apply—  
**CHATER & MODY**,  
5 Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, May 4, 1917. 1771

## TO LET.

**NEW HOUSE** in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation.  
Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street. For rent and other particulars apply to—  
**H. M. H. NEMAZEE**,  
1 Des Voeux Road.  
Hongkong, March 18, 1917. 1577

## TO LET.

**WILL** appointed and Comfortable European House No. 17 and 19 KENNEDY ROAD. With electric lights already installed.  
Apply—  
**YOUNG HEE**,  
10 Des Voeux Road Central.  
Tel. Nos. 608 and 551.  
Hongkong, May 18, 1917. 1808

## TO LET.

**OFFICES** at 2 Connaught Road.  
**OFFICES** in Kings and York Buildings.  
**HOUSES** in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.  
**HOUSES** in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.  
**HOUSES** on Shamone, Canton.  
Apply to  
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.**

## TO LET.

**IMMEDIATE ENTRY**, two very desirable SHOPS situated in Lee Home Street, opposite the Grand Hotel. Recently reconstructed.  
For rent and other particulars, apply to  
**THE MANAGER**,  
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.,  
46, Connaught Road Central.  
Hongkong, April 25, 1917. 1578

## TO LET.

**FOUR ROOMED HOUSES** in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.  
Apply to  
**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.**  
Alexandra Buildings.  
Hongkong, Feb. 7, 1916.

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**FOUR ROOMED HOUSES** in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.  
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## POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes. Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

## LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS.

**OUTWARD.**  
For WEEK-DAYS SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS  
Tai O ... 5.00 P.M. ... 9.30 A.M.  
Tai Po ... 10.00 A.M. ... 9.30 A.M.  
Cheung Chow ... 2.00 P.M. ...  
Shataukok, Sha-tin and Sheungshui ... 4.00 P.M. ...  
Aberdeen, Aitau, P. u. g. Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin, Stanley ... 4.30 P.M. ...  
Canton, Samui and Wuchow ... 7.30 A.M. ... 5.00 P.M.  
Macao ... 7.15 A.M. ... 9.00 A.M.  
Kongmoon ... 6.00 P.M. ... 5.00 P.M.  
Namsai and Samcoi ... 5.00 P.M. ... 5.00 P.M.  
Shamchun ... 10.00 A.M. ... 9.00 A.M.  
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Shek Kiu ... 9.30 P.M. ... 9.30 P.M.  
Kongmoon ... 6.00 P.M. ... 6.00 P.M.  
Kumchuk ... 6.00 P.M. ... 6.00 P.M.  
Kaukau ... 6.00 P.M. ... 6.00 P.M.  
Saturdays.

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Kaukau ... 6.00 P.M. ... 6.00 P.M.  
Saturdays.

## FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

## CHAIRS.

## I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour ... 10 cents  
Half hour ... 20  
One hour ... 30  
Two hours ... 50  
Three hours ... 70  
Six hours ... 100  
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) ... \$1.00  
If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.  
Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

## II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour ... 0.60 cents  
Three hours ... 1.00  
Six hours ... 1.50  
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) ... 2.00

## III.—In the Hill District.

## With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers.

Quarter hour ... \$0.15 \$0.30  
Half hour ... 0.20 0.40  
One hour ... 0.30 0.60  
Two hours ... 0.50 0.90  
Three hours ... 0.70 1.00  
Six hours ... 1.00 1.50  
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) ... 1.50 2.00

## RICKSHAS.

## I.—In the Island of Hongkong if engaged in Victoria.

Ten minutes ... 5 cents  
Quarter hour ... 10  
Half hour ... 15  
One hour ... 20  
Two hours ... 30  
Every subsequent hour ... 20

Note.—If the ricksha be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m. or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

## II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour ... 5 cents  
Half hour ... 10  
One hour ... 15  
Every subsequent hour ... 10

## III.—Taipei Road.

Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the hire causes the journey to take longer than—

To 4th mile—single ... 1 hour.  
return ... 2 hours.  
Beyond 4th to 6th mile—single ... 2 hours.  
return ... 4 hours.  
Beyond 6th to 8th mile—single ... 3 hours.  
return ... 6 hours.  
Beyond 8th to 10th mile—single ... 4 hours.  
return ... 8 hours.  
Beyond 10th to 12th mile—single ... 5 hours.  
return ... 10 hours.

Fares for journeys beyond the 12th mile to be a matter of previous arrangement in each case.  
The fares here set out to apply to one ricksha with three coolies from Tsai Sha Tsui.

## FARES FOR PUBLIC CARRIAGES.

## Not exceeding per passenger.

From Slaughter House to Sailors' Home ... 04 cents.  
From Sailors' Home to Government Civil Hospital ... 04  
From Government Civil Hospital to Clock Tower ... 04  
From Clock Tower to Race Course ... 10  
From Clock Tower to Bay View House ... 12  
From Wanchai Market to Bay View House ... 08  
From Bay View House to Quarry Bay ... 08

## II.—In the City of Victoria.

## Not exceeding per passenger.

Quarter hour ... 10 cents  
Half hour ... 20  
One hour ... 30  
Two hours ... 50  
Three hours ... 70  
Six hours ... 100  
One day from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. ... \$1.25

## III.—Beyond Victoria.

## Not exceeding per passenger.

One hour ... 25 cents  
Two hours ... 40  
Three hours ... 60  
Four hours ... 80  
Five hours ... 100  
Six hours ... 120  
One day from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. ... \$1.50

## IV.—In Kowloon.

## Not exceeding per passenger.

Quarter hour ... 40  
Half hour ... 60  
One hour ... 80  
Two hours ... 140  
Three hours ... 240  
Four hours ... 340  
Five hours ... 440  
Six hours ... 540  
One day from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. ... \$2.00

## If a vehicle is discharged beyond the limits of the New Victoria half fare extra is to be allowed for the return journey.

## Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

## VISITING CARDS.

## PRINTED AT

## "China Mail" Office.

## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 28th at 10.50—No return from Japanese stations. Pressure has decreased moderately at Waiwai, and slightly at other reporting stations. Shallow depressions lie over S.E. Mongolia and Indo-China.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.08 inch. Total since January 1st, 18.04 inches, against an average of 21.86 inches.

## Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 29th May—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: S.E. or variable winds, moderate to light; cloudy, some rain.

2.—Formosa Channel: The same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamooks: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

## OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN MAY.

The following table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of May, 1917.

Date.	Ends.	Ends.	Ends.
May 28th, 5.27 a.m.	7.13 p.m.		
" 29th, 5.27 "	7.13 "		
" 30th, 5.27 "	7.13 "		
" 31st, 5.27 "	7.13 "		

## OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN JUNE.

The following table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of June, 1917.

Date.	Ends.	Ends.	Ends.
June 1st, 5.27 a.m.	7.13 p.m.		
" 2nd, 5.27 "	7.13 "		
" 3rd, 5.27 "	7.13 "		
" 4th, 5.27 "	7.13 "		
" 5th, 5.26 "	7.12 "		
" 6th, 5.26 "	7.12 "		
" 7th, 5.26 "	7.12 "		
" 8th, 5.27 "	7.13 "		
" 9th, 5.27 "	7.13 "		
" 10th, 5.27 "	7.13 "		
" 11th, 5.27 "	7.13 "		
" 12th, 5.27 "	7.13 "		
" 13th, 5.24 "	7.10 "		
" 14th, 5.24 "	7.10 "		
" 15th, 5.24 "	7.10 "		
" 16th, 5.24 "	7.10 "		
" 17th, 5.23 "	7.09 "		
" 18th, 5.23 "	7.09 "		
" 19th, 5.23 "	7.09 "		
" 20th, 5.22 "	7.08 "		
" 21st, 5.22 "	7.08 "		
" 22nd, 5.22 "	7.08 "		
" 23rd, 5.20 "	7.06 "		
" 24th, 5.20 "	7.06 "		
" 25th, 5.20 "	7.06 "		
" 26th, 5.20 "	7.06 "		
" 27th, 5.21 "	7.07 "		
" 28th, 5.21 "	7.07 "		
" 29th, 5.21 "	7.07 "		
" 30th, 5.21 "	7.07 "		

## ROYAL OBSERVATORY HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

## MAY 28, 1917.—a.m.